BUSINESS NOTICES.

BEERE & Co., Fashionable Hatters, No. 186 Broadway, Spring and Summer Fashion for Gentle-men's Bats.

AN UNQUESTIONABLE ADVANTAGE .- An enthusiastic tests for the art an eye appreciative of beauty, and the faculty of perceiving at a glance the style of Hat that becomes you, are the qualifications preserved by KNOX & JAMES of the "Present Hall Store," that have rendered them so exceedingly popular with their customora. If you want a realy super'd Hat for the low price for \$4 get it at their establishment, on the corner of Broadway and Spring-

SPRING STYLES AND SPRING WEATHER, for SPRING STYLES AND SPRING WEATHER, for once, rome together, and at Genta's will be found the most fascineting artificial product of the season—a dress silk flat, perfectly original in style, and adapted to the morning of the year." As an advertisement is not a telescope, and the excellence of this masterpiece of tasts and skill cannot therefore be seen through the medium of this notice, the public are very respectfully invited to join "all mankind and the rest of the world" in their visit of inspection to GENIN's, No 214 Broadway, opposite St. Paul's.

NEW AND SPLENDID FRENCH GOODS AT GENin's BAZAAR.—On THURSDAY, the 24th inst., the second
extensive assortimen of Spring Facey Goods, selected by
Mr. Genin in Paris and London, will be opened for inspection and sale at the Sazaar. The attention of mothers is
especially invited to the superbly embrodered Cloaks and
Hoods for infants, infants' lace robes, ac., which form a
portion of the new stock. Ladies' Paris-made bonnets, embracing all the Spring styles, which have been brought out
by the Paris Mediters will be a leading feature of the exhibition, and the milliners of New-York will have an opportunity of making selections from a stock in which all the
cheft dewares of the French magazines are daplicated.
Ladies who desire to obtain the very latest styles of Parisan Hata will find the present a rare opportanity. New
embroideries of the richest patterns and workmanship received by the latest steamers, will be opened, for the first
time, on Thursday, to gether with a large assortment of
childrens' fancy hata, children's Paris costumes, French
shoes, and a great variety of fancy articles for the toilstoe,
the boudeir, the center table, and for personal wear.

GENIN'S BAZAAR, St. Nicholas Hotel, 513 Broadway.

New Silks by The Steamer Atlantic.— NEW AND SPLENDID FRENCH GOODS AT GEN-

NEW SILES BY THE STEAMER ATLANTIC .-NEW SILES BY THE STEAMER ATLANTIC.—
We Spring Silks just opened, rich plaid, striped Brocade, plain Glacia, and changeable, rich Foulard, plaid, striped and figured. Also, just opened, 20 cases Crape Shawls, plain and embroidered, ranging from 85 to 810, 815 and 820. A splendid assortment of plain and figured Cashmere, plain Thibet and Broché Shawls, of the latest Spring styles. Also, a splendid assortment of Spring De Lames, plain and figured Bareges, Barege Le Luines. Poplins. &c. These goods are all of this Spring's importations, and the richest and best styles to be found in the market. Ladies are invited to give us a cell.

give us a call.

J. M. Bodine, No. 323 Grand et., corner Orchard.

LACE AND MUSLIN CURTAINS AT REDUCED PRICES.—The best assortment in the City, at KELTY & FERGUSON'S Window Shade and Curtain Store, No. 289 Broadway, one door above fleade-st.

Mourning Silks .- The most extensive stocks of Mourning Silks to be found in the city, is now on exhibition at Bakrijotomew & When's new Mourning Store, No. 551 Broadway, nearly opposite the Metropolitan Hotel, between Spring and Prince-sts.

SPECIAL NOTICE TO THE LADIES .- When

SPECIAL NOTICE TO THE LADIES.—When "Courin Caleb" visited TUTLE'S Emporium, No. 345 Broadway, he declared that "TUTLE'S Emporium, No. 345 Broadway, he declared that "TUTLE himself ne'er did a thing So grateful to the people" as when he invented the famous "Baby Jumper." Since that time, however TUTLE has introduced something that is entitled to greater wonder, and must be quite as grateful to the ladies. He has just opened a lot of most splendid Reticules, completely furnished with the best silver-weel furniture, at the astonishingly low price of Five Doltars. It is worth a visit to see them. N. B.—TUTLE'S Emporium, No. 345 Broadway.

MILLINERY-SPRING FASHIONS .- Mrs. A. H. MARCY, No. 210 Bowery, will open her spring stock of Mil linery on Tursnay, 25th, which will be found one of the largest and most elegant in the city. Her productions have always been greatly admired, and her patronage is in ac-cordance. In her art Mrs. Marcy is not to be surpassed by any one in the city—so the Ladies say, and of course they are the best judges. She has just received the latest styles from Europe, and her assortment will be found one of the richest and most brillian; ever displayed in New-York.

Spring Clothing made up in the most fashionable and durable manner at H. L. Fosters's ready-made Clothing Establishment, No. 27 Courtlands st., where every description of Clothing can be purchased, at all times, on the most favorable terms.

A large stock of Winter Clothing, which will be sold cheap for each.

TAKE WARNING.—Before you purchase your Carpets. Rags, Oils cloths, Shades, Mats, Table-covers, &c., do not foil to drop in at Hiram Anderson's eight spacious sales rooms, No 99 Bowery, and satisfy yourselves that you can save one-third of your money. All-woolcarpets only 4/ per yard, &c., &c.

SPLENDID CARPETINGS FOR SPRING SALES, 1853.—SMITH & LOUNSBERY, No. 443 Pearlest, are now receiving in store, per late arrivals, a large stock of velvet, tapeatry, Brussels, three-ply and ingrain carpetinas of chaste and elegant designs, which, having been purchased previous to the recent advances in prices, they are enabled to offer at very great inducements.

CARPETINGS. - PETERSON & HUMPHREYS, No. 379 Broadway, have just opened and are daily receiving an unusual supply of rich and elegant Carpets, direct from France and England, consisting of Moquet, Aubusson and Axminster, from the most celebrated Freach manufactories. Also, rich Medallian Velvet and Mossic Carpets, from Messar J. Crossley & Sons, England; together with a general assertment of other qualities of Carpetings, for sale on responsible terms.

F. S. CLEAVER'S HONEY SOAP .- Just received several cases of chisincomparable toilet Soap. Also, Cleaver Musk. Windsor, Shaving Creams and Soaps, Bear's Greas Clarified Marrows, &c., for sale by W. J. Davis & Co., No. 40 Courtlandt-st, sole Ageum for the United States.

CANAL-ST. CARPET STORE, No. 70 CANAL-ST. -E. A. Peterson & Co call the attention of their friends to the stock of new and elegant Carpetings just received from the most celebrated manufactories, bought before the late advance in prices, and for sale full 15 per cent. less than those purchasing at the present rates.

J. BATTERSBY, Confectioner, No. 783 Broadway, nearly opposite Grace Church.—Lee Cresms, Fruit Ices, Jellies, Bianc Mange, Charlotte Rosse, Merin-gues, Pastry, Omaments, &c., French and other Mottoes put up in a superior manner. Orders promptly attended to.

St. NICHOLAS BANK.—The fourth and last in stallment of Twenty-five Per Cent, of the capital stock of this Bank is payable on Friday next, April 1, at the Bank-ing Rooms, No. 6 Wallest.

R. S. Oakley, Cashier.

New-York, March 26, 1883.

Marine and Inland Insurance

GENERAL MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY .-Assets on the 15th January, 1853, \$500,000. Profits divided, pro rata, among, those who do business with the Company, Office No. 2 Merchants' Exchange, corner of Wall and Wil-

Moses H. Grinnell, James Brown, Paul Spofford, Ston, Chas. H. Marshall, Wm. F. Furniss, Joseph W. Alsop, Jr. Samuel Thempson, John B. Kitching, Robert L. Taylor, Dunl. C. Kingaland, Wm. S. Wetmore, F. A. Delano, Grage Warren, Fredt, W. Read, Leonardo S. Suarez, Wm. H. Maey, N. G. Ratgers, Chas. H. Russell, Joseph Sands, Wm. Barnewall, Jersaniah Wilbur, John D. Hurlbut, G. H. Koop. Alfrico Ogder, President, Herkey Holdbreaf, Vice-President.

HENRY HOLDREGE, Vice-President.

B. C. MORRIS, Secretary By LETTERS PATENT SECURED IN 1849 .-

By Letters Patent Secured in 1849.—
Pulvermacher's Patent Hydro-Electric Voltaic Chains, constructed to be worn under the garments, are the most wonderful discovery in medicine and electricity of the present day. They relieve, without pain or shock, instantaneously, scute nervous pains, such as head, ear and tooth sche, rheumatic pains, tie doloresur, &c., and by their mild but continuous and perceptible action on the body, disease of years' standing, such as gout, local paralysis, zervous complaints, liver diseases, &c. disappear, as if by a miracle; they have been applied with the greatest success in all those dreadful diseases in children, commonly called convulsions, as also in cases of teething under difficulties and disorders of the bowels. They precipitate metals from their solutions, decompose water, deflect the magnetic needle, in short, show all the phenomenon of a powerful voltaic pile. The instruments producing these effects weigh about two cunces, can be folded up in a pecket-book, are always ready for instantaneous use, and will last a man his lifetime, guarding himself, family and friends, &c., against that number of diseases and complaints in which mild streaming electricity is a perfectly gale, certain, and whoderful apredy remidy. The price of a complete chain is from \$1 to \$5; batteries, \$10 to \$27 50. Incredible as may seem the above facts, any person can easily convince himself beforehand, at the deput of their truth. The importance of the invention has been ackowledged in America by the Academy of Medicine of New-York, and the chains have been applied with great success in the medical colleges of Physicians and Surgeons in London; by the Academies Nationale de Medecin at Paris; by the Imperial Faculty at Visucians by the Royal Focalty at Bertin, and other actentific instinctions of the highest order, including the principal hospitals in Europe.

The proprietors are its postession of testimonials to the same effect, from all the shore instinctions in America and Europe, as well as of the mo

same effect, from all the most exament and distinguished Kurope, as well as of the most exament and distinguished members of the profession in both hemispheres, and invite the public to examine them.

Full and illustrated descriptions, one for personal use and one for accretific men, with copies of testimonials and a number of cases cared in New York and Europe, may be obtained gazia, as the office. They will be forwarded, free of postage, to any part of the United States in answer to prepaid inquiries, containing three cents postage stamp.

J. STEINERT, No. 568 Broadway, cor. of Prince-st.

A CARD .- Dr. POWELL, Oculist, Aurist, &c., will receive his patients for the ensuing season from 10 to 4 o'clock, daily. Dr. Fownat, has recently imported a large assortment of Artificial Eyes, which exactly assimilate the natural eye in color, movement and expression, and can be inserted or removed without pain or operation.

Dr. Foweff's "Treatise on the Eyes" can be procured at his office, also his celebrated self-acting Eye and Ear Foun-

tains.

Dr. Powell has established a private Clinique, upon from 9 to 100 slock daily, for persons in limited means. Circulars, containing particulars, can be obtained free, at his Offices, No. 502 Broadway, between Broome and Spring-sts.

HOMES FOR THE HOUSELESS, AND HATS FOR THE HATLESS.—While philanthropiets are devoting their attention to the erection of "model homes" for the poor, KNOX continues actively engaged in the manufacture of Mats for all who wish their heads well covered. Both worthy objects, and the latter can be encouraged by all pascuring four dollars, and who will take the trouble to call at No. 128 Fulton-st., opposite the Herald Office.

LOOK AT THIS GOLDEN OPPORTUNITY!-Equal to the Mines of California or Australia. Come one come all, and buy a Share in this splendid Plot of Village Lets and Farms, soon to be t ansferred to 500 Subscribers by Warrantee Deeds: 100 of whom will got a Farm of from 2 to 20 acres for \$15. This is the last distribution of the Lake Land Village lots and farms and will take place the Slat of March, 1858. Engraved Maye and Pamphlets, giving a full description of the property, can be had by applying at the office of CHARLES WOOD, No. 208 Broadway, corner Fultop-st., N. Y.

GREAT BARGAINS IN MUSIC.—REMOVAL.—The GREAT BARGAINS IN MUSIC.—REMOVAL.—ALL of undersigned would inform the musical public that he has recently purchased the entire stock of music, musical merchandise, plates and copy rights of J. M. Jaques, No. 386 Broadway; also the plates and copy rights of Doughty & Cummings of Broaklyn. These, in connection with his own publications, will make one of the largest catalogue of music in this country. He has also made arrangements with the Boston, Philadelphia, Cincinnati, and all the principal music dealers in the United States, to be supplied with their publications as soon as issued. Being obliged to move in about 30 days, he will sell the entire stock of music at very large deductions from neual prices. This is a chance large deductions from usual prices. This is a chan offered, and teachers, dealers and others will find to their advantage to examine this stock previous to moving Horace Waters, successor to Jaques, No. 325 Broadway.

GRAND OPENING AT UNION HALL .- The GRAND OPENING AT UNION HALL.—The work of extending and improving this great Clothing Warehouse is completed, and the Spring Stock of Gentlemen's and Boys' Coothing—probably the most extensive in this country—is now ready. The building itself, and the vast and varied assortment of Garments, of all sizes, styles, colors end qualities, are worth the trouble of a visit, even from those who do not wish to purchase. "Light profit and vast sales" is the motto of the establishment, and the prices are certainly cheap beyond all precedent. See advertisement. P. L. Rockes & Co., Union Hall, corner Fulton and Nassan sta.

Planos-Rare Chance .- Owing to removal, a few of Gilbert & Co's celebrated Planos, with or without the Æolian, will be sold, and monthly payments taken if immediate application be made to HORACE WATERS, exclusive sgent. Warrooms No 333 Broadway, corner Anthonyst., second floor.

TEAS.- The best assortment of fine Teas will be found at the Store of the Canton Tra Company, No. 125 Cha ham-st., between Pearl and Rossevelt-sta, the olcest Tra establishment in the city. We assure our read-ers that they can do better than elsewhere, either at whole-sale or retail. They have now no branch stores

"IT IS JUST WHAT IS WANTED."-So says "IT IS JUST WHAT IS WANTED. —NO SAYS Dr. Peter Fryer, of Salubria, Cheming County, N Y. and so say all who have used or administered Dr. M'Lasn's Vermifuge. Mr. Fryer says tout this excellent medicine has given the greatest satisfaction in his neighborhood, and he has ordered a new and increased supply. Mr. William S Fanchee, of Marengo, Wayne County, N Y., has used this incomparable Vermifuge and found it to be silthat it is recommended to be. He says that, where he has sold it, it has in all cases been found an effectual rive.

Mr. G. W. Holloday administered two spoonsful to a on of his about 7 years of age, which he has no doubt Mr. G. W. Holloday administered two spoonsful to a son of his about 7 years of sge, which he has no doubt brought upward of 1,000 worms from him, measuring one-quarter of an inch to two triches in length.

Mr. W. D. Robb, of Tyre Springs, Summer Co., Tenn., writes that he could have sold a very large quantity, if he could have got it. All that had tried it pronounced it the heat they had ever seen. Mr. Robb adds that it is impossi-ible for any one to say too much in favor of M'Lang's Ver-mituse.

For sale in New-York, wholesale and retail, at C. V. CLICKENER & Co.'s, No. 81 Barelsy-st, and Boyo & Paul., No. 40 Courtlandt-st. Sold also by all the principal drug-

RUTTER AT REDUCED PRICES-Sugars, Teas and Coffees, the best and the cheapest in the city, at A. PARKER'S Temperanee Store, No. 244 Broome-st. Good Winter Oil only 6/ per gallon.

DEFIANCE SALAMANDER SAFES-GAYLER'S DEFIANCE SALAMANDER SALES AND PATENT-ROBERT M. PATENT-ROBERT M. PATENCK is the sole manufacturer in the United States of the above celebrated Sales, to which the highest premium has just been awarded by the Metropolitan Mechanics Institute at Washington, and F. C. Goffin's Impenetrable Defiance Locks—the best Sales and Locks combined in the world. Dépôt No. 90 John-st., corner of Gold—after May I, Pearl-st., one door below Maidenlane.

Fowlers & Wells, Phrenologists and ublishers, Choton Hall, No. 131 Nassau-st., New-York.

FAIRBANES'S PLATFORM SCALES-LONG known, severely tested, always right—the acknowleds standard. FAIRBANKS & Co., No. 89 Water-st

We direct the attention of our readers to the great sale of new and second-hand Furniture. Pianofortes, &c., at the Sales-room of Mesers Branca & McDox-NELL. to-morrow, Tursney, 2th inst. Judging from their advertisement, which will be found in another column, we should say to all in want of Furniture—be sure to be there.

DIAMONDS, DIAMONDS .- The subscriber is

W. H. McDonald's Commercial Newspaper Advertising House, No. 102 Nassau-st , cor. of Ann. The very best leading papers, from all parts of United States and Canadas; lowest prices and fullest authority of the publishers. Information freely given.

NEW-YORK TRIBUNE.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, MARCH 28, 1853.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

otice can be taken of anonymous Communications Whatever is intended for insertion must be authenticated by the name and address of the write -not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of his good faith.

We cannot undertake to return rejected Communica-

The Tribune for Europe.

The next number of The Tribune for European Circulation will be issued TO-MORROW MORNING. at 9 o'clock. It will contain all the Latest News up to the time of going to press. Single copies, in wra pers, ready for mailing, can be had at the desk. Price Six Cents. The Canada sails from Boston on Wednesday at 12 o'clock.

SEE THIRD PAGE.

LEGISLATURE .- In Senate the principal matter was a speech by Mr. McMurray, reviewing at length the positions taken by Messrs. Van-derbilt and Cooley upon the Canal questions. In Assembly, several items of business relating to our City affairs came up: the bill relating to the Equalization of Taxation was discussed in Committee and reported to the House, and that relating to Canal Expenditures made special order for Tuesday.

The U. S. Senate on Saturday further discussed the proposition to empower a member of the Committee on Indian Affairs to examine, during the recess, the charges against Gov. Ramsay, of Minnesota, and finally laid it at rest upon the table. No important business was transacted in open session.

THE AGONY OVER. The Hard-Shells have carried an important point-namely, the preservation of their existence. 'To be or not to be' with them turned on the appointment of Collector of this Port, and the chances seemed to be ten to one against them up to the last moment. Had they lost, they were inevitably undone, and they would probably have carried down Gen. Pierce in their fall, sending Gov. Marcy into the arena for the Succession with the vote of New-York in his pocket. But, finding words and grass of no avail, the Hards for once determined to try what virtue there might be in stones-genuine boulders of primary granite. They quietly informed 'the powers that be 'that the alternative before them was Schell or a fight, and they might take their choice. This brought matters to a focus, and Schell has the place of chief distributor of Spoils for the Empire State. And, though this is a bitter pill for the Premier, we rather guess it is a wise choice for Gen. Pierce. It settles the point that Marcy is not President in fact-that the New-Hampshire member of the Cabinet counts something more than 0. Now let him distribute the residue of the New-York appointments among the Soft-Shells and Barnburners, giving the latter their share, and not according everything to the Softs, and he may go on his way rejoicing.

Mr. Schell is a lawyer of moderate abilities and estimable character. We entreat him not

to forget that a Collector at this port has du- by the volatile penetrations of arial nastiness. ties to perform which require sternness at his hands-that he is not paid \$6,400 per annum calculate. To be half-stifled and half-blinded to act as the accomplice of smugglers and un- with the convoluted blasts of dust heaps, mader-swearers, but to resist, expose and defeat their machinations. Mr. Maxwell's administration has not been faultless, but he might have been more popular by being less faithful to his duty. The men who mainly do business at the Custom-House have personal interests adverse to those of the Millions who elect Presidents and actually pay the duties: let not the latter class be sacrificed to the former.

THE GRAND JURY AND THE PRESS.

Twelve out of the twenty-three members of the Grand Jury which concluded its labors on Saturday, have signed a presentment to which we this morning give the publicity of our columns. It is a remarkable document, and we trust will receive the careful perusal it merits. The public evil on which it emphatically dwells is the license of the newspaper press, and the particular offence by which the press has provoked this official condemnation, is the charge that our Grand Jury lists are illegally and corruptly made up, and that in the composition of the present Jury there were certain highly suspicious circumstances.

To investigate this charge seems to have been the principal business of the gentlemen, and to confute it is the great effort of their presentment; in other words, they put themselves on trial before themselves, and here we have the summing up of the testimony, the argument for the defense, the condemnation of the accusers, and the acquittal of the defendant, combined in one very clumsy, inconsistent

Having first asserted the honesty and regularity of their own origin, and given the lie direct to such journals as have stated or implied the contrary, our twelve Grand Jurors proceed to brand the mode of making up the Jury list as marked by radical defects, gross carelessness and great abuses. To give to the Aldermen the uncontrolled selection of Grand Jurors is, we are told, dangerous in itself. Moreover, the Commissioner of Jurors has habitually exercised the power of excluding individuals from the list, which is illegal. Aldermen have also signed blank certificates of drawings of Juries for future use, to be filled up by the Clerk whenever necessary, as if they were actually present! Such are the abuses and violations of law which the Presentment states have been frequent if not habitual. And along with this we are told that in the formation of the present Grand Jury " there was no depar-

ture from the usual practice !" These admissions cover the whole ground. No journal, however severe in its animadversions, has said more. The Aldermen who frame the lists exercise a dangerous power, affording opportunities for corruption and other wrongs, and the whole process is vitiated by violations of the law from beginning to end. Are we to understand the Grand Jurors as holding up the present Aldermen as such models of patriotic virtue and incorruptible purity that the present lists are all spotless? Or as asserting the origin of their own panel to have been free from the illegalities and dangerous features of the "usual practice!" We are not required to wait for their reply; it is recorded in their Presentment.

How much respect should be paid to imputations upon the Press put forth in the same breath with the implicit admission of all the need of reform in the Constitution of our language of the Presentment should be considered. "Public wrongs of the character alleged," say the Grand Jury "strike a deeper and more effectual blow at the welfare of the community than any other abuses known to our laws. Of all acts of official villany, even in the present low state of official morals, none would be [is] so far reaching in its effeets, or direful in its consequences." We should not say this was the very worst of evils. but we earnestly call the attention of the Legislature to the facts, and invoke a speedy and effectual remedy.

STREET-DUST AND ITS MORAL.

This promises to be a new branch of literature for our newspapers, judging from the number of articles, editorial and communicated on the subject. "Dust unto dust:" for clean clothes in this city are not possible even with a good toilet-brushing, so thoroughly are the west and woof interpenetrated, after a few wearings, with the powdered compost of granite, offal, and multiform filth, triturated with homeopathic minuteness. Our citizens no longer look clean. The new suit, the fresh linen, the regal velvet cloak, the heart-rending bonnet, in the Sirocco of pulverisation which blows up and down and across our thoroughfares, are all covered with the neutral tint which aldermanic artists so admire. As a mere question of clothes-not in the Sartor Resartus vein-it is worthy while to make a few economical calculations, bringing it home to the business and bosoms of all the community. In New-York proper there are some half million of people. These all, more or less, must go out and face the dust. In the aldermanic atmosphere, in proportion to the delicate and expensive texture of the article worn, is the injury it sustains rapid and complete. If we estimate that there are one hundred thousand well-dressed persons, resident or strangers, who are obliged to be in the streets of New-York each day, we have an army whose extra loss in hats, clothes and linen, in the wear and tear and dirt of this unnecessarily filthy city, must amount to not less than thirty dollars a head each year. We deem this a modest calculation; it might be put at a higher figure, but we wish to keep within bounds. One hundred thousand multiplied by thirty gives us three million dollars; or in other words, the loss annually by filth. self-imposed, is that sum, at least. If it were doubled or trebled it would come perhaps near er the mark. To this must be added the loss sustained to stocks of goods and to furniture

As for the loss to health, that is impossible to king the editor or exquisite look equally like an ash-man on duty, to experience a sore throat and muddled vision at the same moment, is one of those warnings which Nature overarching the world, even the seat of Minerva at the City Hall, gives to guide individuals and communities in the path of duty and happiness. To boast of our Croton Water and Croton Waterworks: to show the latter to the admiring traveler; to refer to the civic celebration on the introduction of that beverage, is fierce irony when the dirt-sweltering scoundrelisms of our city government make us like slaves each day undergo the lash of the overseer.

This filthy curse lies at the moral as well as

the material doors of the citizens themselves. No amount of industry in the resonant workshop or tranquil counting-house, is deemed too great to secure and deserve success. The foreigner who has been used to the dilly-dally-tanteism of the Louvre, the Tuileries Garden, or the London Parks, where life floats along with hardly a social ripple-is astounded to witness the huge scrub-race of business on this side of the water; the touchand go manner in which the largest mercantile and financial operations are concluded on the spot, a mere word or a pencilled scrap of paper, recording that which in Europe would demand as much verbiage as a ducal Will and Testament. But this thorough devotion to private business, should be accompanied by an equal attention to public business on the part of every citizen: otherwise he must put down a good deal to the wrong side of his profit and loss account at his Christmas reckoning-up. In a word, it is the duty of every citizen to give a certain portion of time each year, or month, in a crisis, to the affairs of the community. This attention cannot be solitary without being sterile. It must be given in cooperation with others. It should always be a business meeting for facts and figures, not for fuss and display. It should always be held in a decent place. Our primary meetings are now called in rum-holes; the breath of liberty there is the belchings of drunkards; the visions of political purity are the ghastly array of bar-poisons, prophetic of sorrow, crime and death. The purpose is not to understand and secure the public good, but to give office to this or that gang of plunderers. Out of such an acorn of wrong we must expect an oak of suffering.

The chief error of individuals is the attempt to extract a special or selfish good out of labor or its creature capital The great, general, socialistic good, must be pursued, even as deity impresses its seal by general laws on the Universe. Then each citizen will learn that his duty to the State, to the humble, to the bondman, to humanity, includes his duty to himself.

THE NATIONAL GANGRENE.

We presume few readers will dissent in the abstract from the views presented in the following essay. All observing patriots perceive and lament that our current Politics are shamefully corrupt, and that the taint is rapidly, steadily diffusing itself. We do not believe that, so long ago as 1820, there was one officeseeker in the Union for every twenty persons qualified to discharge creditably official duties ; and now he must be a bold man who will assert that there are not more seekers of places charges to which these imputations pretend to than persons qualified to fill them. Formerly, reply, we leave the public to judge. We feel lawyers devoid of industry, steadiness, and no call to pursue further a controversy which practice, stood almost alone as office-seekers; our antagonist gives up, even if he tries to but the vice has gradually worked its way up cover his retreat with volleys of abuse. A among the better classes, until now respectamuch more serious matter is the confessed ble clam-peddlers and men who might cut brush or dig ditches, (if they only thought so,) Grand Juries. On this point the strong are eager for tide-waiterships, and fighting each other for Mail Agencies and the privilege of keeping Light-Houses. And if the cleaning of our City Sewers were made an office, there would be hundreds struggling for

The deluge of hungry ruffianism that rolled into power with Andrew Jackson is mainly responsible for this general corsuption-but how to stem it is the question. Hearken to our correspondent, and consider what improvement may be made on his suggestions:-

EXECUTIVE APPOINTMENTS AND REMOVALS.

To the Editor of The N. Y. Tribune. Six: The usage, which has now received the sanction of both the great political parties, of making all offices filled by Executive appointment the rewards of partisan service, is one full of danger to the private and public morals of the nation. That which has been a tacit practice of successive Administrations has now for the first time found distinct official avowal, in the first State paper of the new President. Though the profits of all kinds of business and the compensation of labor were never higher than now, yet the rush of applicants for the great and little salaries, which the Executive assumes to control, was never so pressing as it is at the inauguration of the new Administration. What was once a doubtful prerogative, and afterwards a rarely exercised discretion, completely under the will of the President, has become one of the fundamental laws of party succession, that cannot be dispensed with, but at the expense of character, good faith and popular support. Gen. Pierce is as helpless in the hands of the crowd of partisans that dog his steps as are the employes of the expired Administration, that only wait his convenience to be be headed. As the country increases in wealth, population and territory, the patronage of the President, through this assumed irresponsible control of all the Executive offices, has increased in proportion, until his power to coerce Opinion and control Legislation has become a dangerous element in the State.

The custom does much to embarrass the freedom of discussion and thought, and to disturb and corrupt the decisions of political questions by popular elections. Men that confront us in the arena of oral or written discussion with sophistical arguments, prove after ward to have been either hirelings of the Administration in power, or disguised expectants of the pay of the Administration that is to supplant it; and thus to be precluded, by their is terested position, from giving even an honest opinion of the subjects they pretend to argue. The consequence is, that no question gets ar gued upon its merits, and the whole Politics,-in itself the noblest that can employ the faculties of man,-degenerates into a better's calculation, as to which party can carry the largest vote. Individually, the custom undermines integrity, suppresses personal independence, and excites a feverish interest in the mere chances of politics, as debasing as the

But no single person is so much the victim of

this general gambling as the President himself. around whose half-crazed head the noise and confusion of the hungry crew of office-seekers chiefly rages. One President, if not two, has already fallen a victim to the furious onslaught made upon him by the competitors for the offices, which he found himself compelled to distribute. Another was glad to escape from his dangerous post of power, haggard with care. worn with premature age, his broken constitution the easy prey of the first disease that as-sailed it. Hereafter, none but the old stagers of politics, men hardened by a life-long experince of State intrigue, can expect to outlive the trials that compensate for the honors of the Chief Magistracy.

What is the remedy for this abuse? Make the

offices of Pestmaster, Collector, Marshal, &c., elective, say some reformers, of democratic tendencies. This might indeed relieve the poor Presidents, and give them a chance to live out their days. But it would not make the discussion of National politics more decent, nor the test of Elections more true. It would only be re moving the intrigues of Washington to every school-house and bar-room, where caucuses are wont to congregate; and make the measures of partisans to compass their private ends tenfold more unscrupulous than they are now. As bad as the selection of incumbents to office may have been at the bureaus of the capital, they have been decent and virtuous, compared with those which would be forced upon voters by every packed Committee of every underground caucus. No, let Mr. Pierce and Mr. Fillmore select their several friends; for they have some reputation to sustain, and will be wary of disracing themselves by unfit representatives.

Ninety-nine hundredths of the Government offices are mere employments. The Government have certain jobs to do, and want mento do them. It is a simple matter of service and compensation. Let the State employ its agents pre-cisely as men do in their private business; that is, go into the market with its money, and, among those who will do the work equally well, employ

those who will do it the cheapest.

There are wanted say 10,000 persons to receive and transmit the mails, and to collect and ecount for the postage upon them. Why not employ the postmasters as the mail carriers are employed? The service and the responsibility of the two classes of employés are not materially different. Let the Government once in four years issue its programme, prescribing the obligations and regulations of the service, and remiring ample guaranty by bond of fulfillment on the part of those making bids, and let sealed proposals be received, stating the per centage of evenue accruing at each office for which the applicant would undertake the duty of postmaster at each place. The Government could in no other way procure the carriage of the mails so cheaply or so efficiently as by the Contract system with bonds and penalties. Why can it not be applied to other employments, which it is obliged to delegate to deputies? Why can it not be applied to the Collectorships, and to all the offices, whose duties are specifically defined? There is another but much smaller class of

officers, to which a wide discretion is confided, to be executed not so much by implicit adherence to prescribed rules, as by a wise judgment as to the duties required for each occurring exigency, demanding rare integrity and qualifications of a high and peculiar order. Of this class the Chief Executive should have the power to appoint and remove at pleasure the heads of the subordinate Departments, as they are his confiential advisers and the instruments of his Administration. And for the rest, having been once appointed according to law, there should be no means of terminating the functions of these officers, except the expiration of their term, or impeachment for some misdemeanor, as prescribed by the Constitution.

The Constitution nowhere gives the President the power to remove subordinate officers; and, since he can only appoint by the concurrence of the Senate, it seems sufficiently absurd, that his destructive power should be so out of propor-tion to his constructive power. The writers of The Federalist were of the opinion that the President could not make removals without the concurrence of the Senate. The whole usage has grown out of a construction of the Constitution, of a most latitudinarian character: and that, too, not a construction by the Supreme Court, but a mere inferential construction of an

act of Congress. "It is a striking fact," says Kent in his Commentaries, "that a power so transcendent as that is, which places at the disposal of the President alone, the tenure of every executive officer, appointed by the President and Senate, should depend upon inference merely, and should have been gratuitously declared by the first Congress in opposition to the high authority of the Federalist; and should have been supported or acquiesced in by some of those distinguished men, who questioned or denied the power of Congress, even to incorporate a National Bank.'

If the Commissioner to China, or the Consul at Rio de Janeiro represents the person and dignity of the President, let the President select the vehicles of his own dignity; but if these are officers of the Government, under its Constitution and laws, then there seems to be no more abstract propriety in the President's removing the Commissioner or the Consul, than in the Commissioner's or Consul's removing the Pres-

SHORT LEGISLATIVE SESSIONS .- We observe that a resolution proposing for an amendment to the Constitution of the State of MAINE so as to limit the pay of members of the Legislature to seventy days at one session, has been recently defeated in the Senate. We are at a loss to conceive of a valid reason for the defeat of so salutary a proposition as this. It is seldom that any State Legislature has real occasion to remain in session more than half this time, and we think good could not fail to come not only of short sessions, but of comparatively infrequent ones in every State. The States whose Legislatures sit biennially are not worse off, that we know of, than those in which the Legislature meets twice a year, as in Rhode Island; while the difference of expense between annual and biennial or triennial sessions is a saving not to be despised. We are sorry particularly to see this measure of reform defeated in a body having a majority of Whigs, though we have not the Yeas and Nays before us to determine whether the defeat rests on their shoulders. We only know that the House passed the resolve by a large majority, and that the House is not Whig.

DELAWARE.-The Constitutional Convention of Delaware is now sitting at Dover, and has made some progress. The Committee on Suffrage has reported, recommending the repeal of all Property Qualifications for officeholding and that every free white male citizen, over twenty-one years of age and not an idiot, a lunatic, a public pauper nor a convicted felon, be henceforth a voter. The report has been recommitted for further consideration.

The Committee on the Executive has reported a recommendation that the Governor's salary be reduced from \$1,000 to \$300.

The Committee on the Judiciary recommend that the Supreme Judicial force of the State consist of a Chancellor and three Supreme Judges (one from each County in the State,) to receive \$1.500 each, to be nominated by the Governor, for a term of ten years, and to

be reeligible. The Chancellor and Judges are together as a Court of Errors, to review the decisions of the several Judges sitting in Circuit.

No action has been taken on these reports.

Father Gavazzi, formerly a Catholic Priest, since a popular champion of Isaliza Liberty, commences this evening a course of Lectures at the Tabernacle. He is a speaker of decided ability and power, whom we respect for his services to and sacrifices for Freedom; wherefore we would fain urge him not to make more such harangues as that he uttered on the occasion of his first introduction to an American audience. He may win applause and money by such speeches, but he will do evil-we think immense evil-to the cause of Human Liberty.

The great mass of our people are Protestants-determinedly, inveterately so. They are also haters of Despotism, whether spiritual or temporal, and profoundly sympathise with Gavazzi's aspirations for the freedom of the Italian and all other Peoples from the chains of imposed and tyrannical power. They hope to see Italy governed, whether in Church or State. by those whom her Millions shall freely choose to rule over them. But they are fully resolved not to be needlessly involved in a quarrel with their brethren here who see fit to adhere to the Roman Catholic communion. Now such speeches as Gavazzi made the other night do tend to excite sectarian rancor-do tend to embitter Catholic and Protestant differences, and stir up internal strife among us-to what good end we cannot conceive. We trust they will not be continued.

Maine Law Items.

Maine - What do the rejoicers over Neal Dow's defeat and the staunch asserters of the unpayularity of the Maine Law at home, say to the recent vote of the most popular branch of the Maine Legislature, passing a bill which stops crevices in and in creases the general stringency of the original act, by a vote of more than two to one? (Yeas 94, Nays 43.) The mendments of the House were all agreed to in Committee by the Senate on Friday last.

RHODE ISLAND .- A very thorough canvass of this State is now being made by the friends of the Maine Law, which is to be voted on by the People on Wednesday the 6th prox. (The friends of the law vote 'No'-that is, against Repeal; its adversaries YES'- for repeal) The Rum interest has but one speaker prominently in the field-Rev. J. C. Lovejoybut their money is doubtless at work. We confidently expect a favorable verdict. One of the best symptoms is the formation of a Maine Law ticket in Newport, where no voice has hitherto been raised for Prohibition. The Newport journals that have hitherto fought the cause of Prohibition without mercy are taken with a sudden distress at the thought that this movement will damage the Temperance cause.

Connecticut .- If the friends of Liquor Probibition will only unite as heartily and thoroughly as their antagonists, they will carry the Legislature. We regret to see any bickerings in their ranks as to whether their votes for Governor should be cast for Gillette or Dutton. What odds? A vote for either is a vote against Seymour's election by the People, and if both together have as many as Seymour, the election goes to the Legislature. Friends! vote each of you as you shall severally judge best on the State Ticket but pull all together for a Maine Law Legislature, and don't ose a member of either House where you have rote enough in all to elect him. Faith and Works will carry you through triumphantly.

MICHIGAN is preparing for her popular vote on the Maine Law in July. The friends of Temperance are confident of a favorable result.

Leopold von Buch.

The last steamer brought us the news of the death of the veteran geologist, LEOPOLD von Brent, which took place at Berlin on the 4th of March. He was one of that brilliant corps of learned men who have resided at Berlin and whose names have been familiar to us from childhood. He was the associate of Humboldt, Encke and Ritter, to each of whom an active scientific career of more than half a century has been allotted.

ner, the great founder of geological science, at the School of Mines in Freiberg, Saxony. At the age of twenty he had already taken his place among scientific men as a laborer in the field of geology. He traveled through Southern Germany and the Tyrol, visited Italy at various times, and gave to the world the results of hi observations in two volumes, which were published in 1802 and 1809. He next visited Scandinavis, a coustry much less accessible then than now, and made at merous highly important additions to the geology and physical geography of Norway and Lapland, and published a voluminous work on this subject in 1810. Endowed with an ample fortune and unmarried, he was able to concentrate the whole energy of his life on sively, and to make an examination of a large portion of the European Continent. In order to study the phenomena of volcanoes, he paid a visit to the Canary lalands, and the results of his observations there are embodied in his "Physical Description of the Canaries," which appeared in Germany in 1825, but which is mostly known by its French translation published at Paris, the German edition being only published for private circulation. This will ever remain a classic in geology. It raised him at once to the front rank of geologists, which place he maintained by a series of elaborate publications in various branches of the science. Among them are works on the "Jura formation of Germany," published in 1839, and written with admirable clearness and precision; "On the Geological Formations of Russia;" "On the Arrangement and Limits of the Chalk," together with numerous papers on difficult points in Paleontology, which appeare various times in the transactions of the Berlin Academy. He also published a Geological Map of Germany in 42 sheets, which was the first large and extensive under taking of the kind, and he may be considered as the originator of the now universally adopted system of representing the geological structure of a country on a geographical map by means of colors. His mental and physical activity continued up to the very last. The name of von Buch was especially associated with

the theories which covered points of great interest to geologists, and which have been bones of contention among them ever since they were first propounded.

The one was the theory of the elevation of volcanose which was first proposed in his work on the Canary islands, and the details of which have been wrought out by Elie de Beaumont with great zeal and ability. According to this theory the mass of a volcano is not fue to ejection from the crater but to an expansive force acting from beneath, which has lifted and bent the strata upwards into a dome-like shape; as various votcante regions have been investigated, this theory has been the subject of almost encless discussion without any approach to unanimity of opinion among the most dis tinguished observers. The immense dolomitic moun tains of the Vassa valley in Tyrol, which with their perpendicular sides and serrated summits are perhaps he grandest and most impressive meases of rock in the world, were among the first objects of von Buch's pilgrimages, and the theory which he advanced to se count for the formation of these stupendous beds of rock, consisting of a pure dolomite, or carbonate of lime and carbonate of magnesia, has been stoutly but tled for and against, though his opponents seem finally

to have carried the day.

On the whole von Buch, by his position as a man of wealth and by the devotion of his life to science, has exercised a great influence and has not without reason been placed at the head of living geologists. This man tle will now fall on his distinguished disciple Elie de Beaumont who has walked in his footsteps with untiring perseverance. It is to him that von Buch owes me small share of his fame in these latter days, for de Bessmont has labored long and well to sustain the view and theories of his meeter.